It is of great importance Gent: deeply to imbibe the idea of the Unity of dis=cases. There is ~~no such thing as an Island~~ nothing insular in fevers. They are all con=nected by peninsulas, so as to form a single disease. as well might we call the Tumours in Dysentery an original disease, as a Pleurisy. ~~The~~ the latter is as much the effect of a morbid state of the blood vessels, as the ~~latter~~ former is of a morbid state of the Alimen=tary Canal.

I shall call it Pneumony in which I include an inflam^n of the pleura as well as the lungs. — I must to give this symptom a full discussion,

because it sometimes requires certain local remedies, and because it requires a different treatment according to habit, season, and its remote, and predisposing causes. —

The remote causes of Pneumony are, 1 The alternate action of heat & cold upon the body - hence it is more common in variable than in uniformly hot, or cold climates. — It occurs in all the West India Islands - & in the Southern States of America, more frequently than in Canada, or in the Eastern States. —

2 Certain contagious diseases sometimes induce a such a determination of the blood towards the lungs,

as to produce Pneumony, — these are the measles, the Influenza — the Small pox, and in cold weather, the miasmata & Contagion of the yellow & Jails fevers. —

3 ~~The Gout~~ A Pneumony is sometimes a symptom of the Gout. —

4 It is sometimes induced by wounds & bruises of the lungs. — These local injuries are attended with no danger, & ~~seldom~~ sometimes with no inconvenience, unless they first produce general inflam^y fever.

The predisposing cause of Pneumony from all the above remote causes is debility, either direct & or indirect;

when it is induced by cold & heat it is most commonly from direct debility.
a decayed tooth see Fabri
~~The contagious generally act~~

The Pneumony appears in the following different states:

1 The pneumonia vera, or the Pneumony of Synocha fever.

2 The Pneumonia notha, or the Apoplexy of the lungs, from a sudden effusion of water or blood in y lungs. ~~brought on~~ This Symptom is the effect of ~~real~~ general debility wch is natural to the System, or it is produced by previously debilitating diseases. It frequently occurs in

3

the winter & spring after obstinate or neglected Intermittents. It is very common in all the Southern states. It is attended with a soft pulse which is somewhat irregular - becomes tense by the malignant state of pneum

3 The Pneumonia typhoides or a Pneumony of such violent action as to produce dissolved blood - long pulse - and in some cases petechial eruptions on the skin. I have twice seen this state of Pneumony epidemic, & I have occasionally met with sporadic cases of it. Dr Hillary frequently mentions it in his Epidemics. It has been called a putrid Pneumony. I shall call it the gangrenous

This state of fever occurs more frequently in northern ~~than~~ or middle latitudes. Most of the Diarrhoeas of Sweden & Russia are ~~of~~ the effects of this state of fever, — and no wonder, for the long continuance of the sedative effects of cold upon the blood vessels, & impairs ~~them~~ their vibratility, and disposes them to run more rapidly thro' the stage of excessive action which takes place in all inflam. fevers. —

state of ~~Pneumo~~ Pneumony. The appearance of Petechiæ in this state of fever, which is evidently derived from the action of heat & cold upon the body, and certainly exists without the shadow of contagion, clearly proves that the petechiæ which occur in the yellow fever, are derived from inflam^y effusions, & that they are not produced by any thing like a putrefactive process in the blood.^v

4 There is the Pneumonicular, or the pulmonary consumption. This ~~fo~~ once formidable disease ~~is with~~ is nothing but a

chronic Pneumonia vera, or pneumonia typhoides. – It is to those two states of fever, what Chronic Rheumatism is to ~~the~~ acute Rheumatism. – ~~The causes~~ It is a disease of the whole Arterial System, and is induced by causes which gradually debilitate the body; – The cough – the expectoration – the tubercles, – the Ulcers, – & the spittings of blood, which occurs in pneumonia are all the effects of predisposing debility, and chronic ~~morbid~~, but moderate morbid excitement in the Arterial System. It is of great importance Gent. to consider Consumption in this light, ~~viz. not as~~ viz – as

+ Here we see error from
Disuniting the senses & Reason.

a general disease, and that the ~~disorded~~ affections of the lungs are effects or symptoms only of this general disease in the blood vessels. — Since I have adopted, ~~in~~ it this theory, my practice in pulmonary consumption has been almost uniformly successful. — In short I consider this ~~Disorder~~ ~~it~~ as much under the dominion ~~of~~ medicine as the measles, or the small pox by inoculation. —

I refer you to Books for a ~~history~~ description of the symptoms ~~of the~~ of Pneumony, as it occurs in all the four states of fever which I have mentioned. I shall proceed to mention the method of Cure in each of them. —

~~the lungs being vital organs, the determination of blood towards them, shd. be repeated, or diverted as early as possible~~ Pneumonia Vera ~~An inflamd. fever is dangerous only from its local determinations.~~ These determinations are most alarming ~~early~~ in the head - next ~~to~~ in the ~~nestiny~~ lungs - then in the liver - omentum stomach ~~next in the~~ & intestines. - ~~and perhaps last~~. The determination is most dangerous in the brain, because there is no outlet there for blood or serum. - ~~From the lungs~~ In the stomach determinations produce vomiting (without much effusion) which accelerates ~~inf~~ local inflamn. and gangrene. A Determination

to the lungs, sometimes relieves itself by an effusion of Serum which goes off in expectoration, or, of blood which goes off in what is called an Hæmoptysis. But this is not often the case. The effusion is too copious frequently to be relieved in this way, — If the vessels are too strong to open ~~this~~ congestion by a discharge of blood. — — ~~For~~ But even ~~there~~ where this happens, the cure is performed so slowly, and by means of ~~a~~ so violent, painful and fatiguing cough, that the organization of the lungs is gradually destroyed by it and the patient perishes by a disease called a galloping Consumption. ~~The~~

Du
in
co
of
ha
I
ac
in
B
th
ex
i

Such is the Skill & kindness of nature in an inflam.n of the lungs. It becomes Art, therefore to take the Cure of this complaint entirely out of her hands. The Remedies for this purpose are 1 Bloodletting. Happily for ~~the world~~ mankind ~~all Physic~~ the Signs of inflam.y diathesis, in this fever are so obvious, ~~to~~ that all Physicians agree in the propriety of this remedy. Hence it is admitted, ~~by~~ nay even demanded by the common people in all cases of Pneumony & nearly in all Countries. Often have I rejoiced in ~~an~~ an inflam.y fever whether from Cold or Contagion to hear my patient Complain of a pain in the Side. — It was a pledge

to
cr
Gr
lu
—
c
p
=
f
=
c
a
C
r

to me that I should have his full consent to the remedy of V.S. – The quantity of blood to be drawn should be regulated by the habit of the patient, – the season of the year – its remote cause – & above all by the state of the pulse. – A Pneumony in the Spring generally requires more V.S. than in the fall – and a Pneumony from the contagion of a yellow fever more, ~~& in the fall~~, ~~cause~~ than from the alternate action of heat & cold on the body. – ~~Two cases~~ a case of Pneumony from the latter cause occurred in our hospital in the month of Sept.r 1794 – It was cured by six bleedings. It passed for a

con
Col
mu
ne
ble
pa
Ru
pu
St
=t
a
v
o
d
=

common Pneumony produced by ~~the~~ ~~a acute~~ cold. — But who ever heard of a pneumony from cold in the fall of the year, ~~requiring~~ so acute as to require six bleedings? — In common years, the pains in the sides which accompany Remittents, ~~generally~~ frequently yield to one, or two venesections & one V.S. — The State of the Pulse is the ~~most~~ best ~~standard~~ director we can have in determining the ~~frequency~~ quantity of blood to be drawn. — Indeed - it would not be unsafe to trust to it exclusively of all other circumstances. I am so satisfied of ~~the truth of~~ this observation, that I should be glad to see the chinese custom introduced,

of obliging Physicians to feel the pulse of their patients thro an aperture in a door a wall, and to prescribe from the state of the pulse without asking a single question: — In this ~~so~~ situation no Name founded upon an ex==neous proximate cause; no com==plaints of ~~[illegible]~~ chronic, or sud==den ~~[illegible]~~ weakness, no reports of previous evacuations would de==ter a Physician from prescribing ~~justly for~~ the proper remedies for his patient; I have drawn from 100 to 140 ounces of blood

It is peculiar to ~~to~~ ample W
to cure a Pleurisy without that
distressing, painful & dangerous symp
tom - a cough. This has long ago
been noticed by Dr Sydenham and
Dr Hoffman. I have witnessed it
many hundred times. —

~~four~~ in several patients in this disorder all of whom are now living. One of them was a British Officer who was wounded in the lungs at the battle of Princeton in Jany 1777. I generally prefer frequent to copious V.S. at one time, as being safest – and as being most easily borne by the patient. –

~~V.S.~~ It is common ~~to~~ with some writers to forbid V.S. after the 5th & 7th days. This is a mistaken caution. I have bled for the first time on the 5 - 6 - 7 & 8th days of a Pleurisy, & often saved

my patients by it. I have seen bled, where I have been sure that effusions had taken place, and that an abscess was forming in the lungs, provided the pulse was tense — for the V.S. here lessened inflam.n and disposed the abscess to be absorbed, rendered it less extensive & less painful, & less dangerous to the patient.

Unfortunately for mankind, while all Physicians agree in the propriety of V.S. in this state of Pleurisy, a great contrariety of opinion prevails among them as the quantity of blood to be drawn. In this disorder as in the

yellow fever, the advocates for moderate
V.S. are more numerous & more popu=
=lar than the friends of V.S. & united to
the force of the disorder. goto p. 36 — The objections
to plentiful V.S. in violent cases are
, That it weakens the patient and
renders his recovery slow, & difficult.
Exactly the reverse of this, is true.
Patients acquire strength by every
V.S., . This I have witnessed many
hundred times. They recover moreover
more rapidly - than when they are
bled too sparingly. This you have
lately seen in two cases in the
Pennsylvania hospital. — The

reason of the rapidity of these recoveries after plentiful V.S. is obvious. By the perfect subduction of the disease, you have nature nothing to do, but to fill up her loss of fluids, by plentiful eating & drinking, and by moderate exercise.

2 It has been said that copious VS in a Pleurisy disposes to exudatory effusions in the lungs - Chest - bowels - limbs & brain. ~~for~~ Exactly the reverse of this is true. Ask the poor patients who come panting ~~& coughing~~ to the door of our hospital, with swelled legs, and hard bellies very

fall, whether they have been too copiously bled — and they will all tell you, that no lancet has touched their arms. Ask the many people who apply to Physicians with coughs, Dyspnœa of the Chest, and all the Symptoms of pulmonary Consumption, after the prevalence of Pleurasies, — the Influenza, and the measles; whether they were copiously bled when they were confined by those disorders, and they will all tell you, that they were not bled at all, or if they were, that it was in the worst sparing manner.

Once more – ask the parents who ~~have lost children by~~ still mourn the loss of lovely or only children, who have perished this year in our city by the inter-nal Dropsy of the brain, ~~and they will tell~~ whether they were ~~to helped~~ assumed ~~to the grave~~ destroyed by excessive bl. – and they will all tell You, that they were not bled at all, or only once, and that in a sparing manner. But let us reverse the Scene – Go to those patients whose names I have recorded in my Account of the yellow fever, Go – to whole families from some of whom, I drew between 3 & 400 ℔ –

of blood last year, ~~an~~ or go those patients whom I have bled 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12 & 15 times in the yellow fever of this year, and inquire, whether any one of them is at present afflicted with oppressions in the head, breast, or bowels, or whether more than half a dozen of them have had even a swelled leg since their recovery. nay farther - go to the Undertakers and grave diggers of the city, and ask whether they have buried any of my patients with dropsies which have followed the use of my lancet in the city of Philad.a - I recollect that

it was predicted last fall that all the patients whom I had cured by mercury & ~~the~~ bleeding, were to die on the Spring of the machines but on by their ~~proper~~ violence of my remedies. — This is so far from having happened, that of ~~all unusual hazards~~ the many persons whom I cured by those remedies, only one had since died to my knowledge. the was a Lady between 60 & 70 who had long before been in bad health, & the died of ~~an~~ hamorrhages from her lungs, and bowels. — ~~But all the~~ all the rest are not only living, but many of them are in better

like Absupes &c

✓ I suspect Dropsies all arise from congestion, & a want of depletion in inflam^d diseases.

no Dropsy from fadiriine, or old age — &c in Direct Debility.

health, than they were before they passed thro' my hands. – V

Some Gentlemen who object to copious V.S in fevers – use it in contusions of the head, in luxations, and in the strangulated hernia, and with success. But why proportion V.S. to the danger of opprobrious mortification in one disease, and not in another? Why bleed until the wished for effect is produced in the case, of local, and not of general inflammation? There can be no reason given for it, the objection to equal V.S under equal circumstances of

~~The same case which furnished this lecture furnishes somewhat illustrates the consequences of the defect of blood letting, his lungs were filled with blood & pus — they adhered to the pleura, & the inflammation extended to liver, and heart~~

20 a cough &

25

impending danger can arise only from prejudice, ignorance, or a worse motive. ✓ ~~it~~ safer where morbid excitab^y exists —

But I have not done with this subject. ~~The~~ I have formerly hinted at the ~~powers~~ ill effects of moderate V.S. in the yellow fever. ~~and by some Dispu-cions, and the~~ But its ill effects ~~of it in many cases~~ are more obvi-ous in ~~the yellow f~~ promoting effusions in the breast in the pleurasy. I have frequently ~~been~~ bled in a pure inflam^y fever, where the patient complained of no local pain. Soon after this V.S. ~~a~~ I have observed ~~up~~ my patients

to complain of pain in the side. this a cough I was sure was the effect of an effusion in the lungs brought on by the vigor imparted to the blood vessels by abstracting from them the superfluous redundant blood. a second, or 3rd V.S. removed this cough & pain, by favouring the absorption of the effused fluid. Had I laid aside my lancet after the first V.S. I shd probably have laid the foundation of a fatal ulcer of the lungs, or of a slow recovery, or of a pulmonary consumption. —

However strange it may sound yet I am satisfied that in

the yellow fever. I repeat it again — moderate V.S. in a violent fever is more hurtful than no V.S at all — and if you should leave this room next Spring impressed with no other idea delivered from this Chair, you will not spend the present winter in Paris

a violent pleurisy, it is much safer not to bleed at all, than to ~~bleed~~ ~~in too inadequate~~ draw blood in a quantity disproportioned to the action of the vessels. — The same may be said of I have one more fact to address to the ~~young~~ prudent Sachems who oppose copious bl: in inflam^d fevers. These gent: profess to follow nature. But how does nature cure these fevers? — I answer ~~only~~ by ~~profuse~~ Sweats or a Diarrhoea so profuse as to carry off twice as much of the fluids of the body as are commonly drawn of by the most copious bleedings. I have known a feather bed to be wetted thro' &

this by a ~~critical~~ sweat on the first night of an attack of a yellow fever which has effectually strangled the disease. The fluid discharged by this sweat, I have no doubt frequently amounts to ~~four~~ six & ~~five~~ seven pounds in the course of twenty four hours. Less profuse sweats do no good - may they do harm, as I ~~wi~~ twice witnessed in the course of the last Autumn. In the sweating sickness (which was a true plague) a profuse evacuation by sweat ~~was~~ continued for 24 hours always cured. ~~Why~~ V.S. is a substitute for this discharge by the pores. It is preferable to it as I proved in

a former lecture. ~~Lobsy the~~ But to be effectual, it should be as prompt as the evacuation for which it is substituted. goto p: 36.

The principles & practice which I have delivered, will enable us to understand the meaning of some things which are otherwise unintelligible in the writings of Dr Sydenham and Dr Morton. Dr Morton describes a putrid fever wch was epidemic and fatal in the city of London in the year 1678. Dr Sydenham who practised in London at the same time, takes no notice of this fever. The reason is obvious. By exp sufficient Vol: he

probably extinguished this fever as it soon as it appeared, while Dr Morton by neglecting this evacuation excited the putrid fever which he has described. A similar contradiction wd. appear in the history of the fevers of the last Autumn, ~~in this city~~ in this city were they ~~to~~ it to be drawn up by all the Physicians of ~~this city~~ Philad^a — ~~Dr Hubbe, Dr Hodge, and some others~~ Some of them ~~many more~~ would tell the world, that ~~the~~ putrid fevers ~~were~~ were very common during the fall. ~~[illegible]~~ while Dr Griffitts Dr Physick Dr Devees and myself would assert, that we had not seen the sign of a putrid fever, and ~~[illegible]~~ not

more than one nervous fever, & that not only all the fevers of our own intermittents city had been highly inflammatory that diseases not commonly infly. had such as Scarlatina - presepile fever & even Dropsies, had put on some inflamy. symptoms. - This ~~reason of this~~ difference in the opinions of our Physicians must be ascribed wholly to the neglected or moderate VS. by the former, & to plentiful VS. by the latter Physicians. There is one fact yet wch. deserves to be attended to in the principles & practice of the ~~Brownians~~ followers of Dr.

Brown in one city, & that is they found inflam.y: bilious remittents on the same ~~very~~ day, ~~which the~~ & sometimes in the same houses in which they found putrid fevers. — ~~As well might~~ ~~The latter in~~ As well might the small pox ~~generate~~ produce the measles by contagion, as the same constitution of the Air, produce dis=eases of opposite characters. The ~~diseas~~ fevers which they called putrid were nothing, but fevers of higher degrees of inflam.y diathesis — so high as to be enveloped in the symptoms which counterfit direct debility, but which arise not from a defect

but an excess of stimulus. Thus the sun when viewed at midday, ~~instead~~ from the excess of its splendor ~~darkens the eye and~~ appears to the naked eye to be a mass of ~~mass of~~ darkness, instead of a ball of fire. — ~~Such~~

In contemplating ~~the prejudices such~~ ~~mass of~~ the prejudices against us: so contrary to reason, and experience, which prevail so generally in ~~our~~ this country, ~~in which there is so~~ I have been led to ascribe them to a cause wholly political. We are descended from Great Britain, and have been for many years under the influence of British habits upon all subjects. Some of these habits ~~have been a~~ as far as they relate

to government have been changed, but in ~~dress dis~~ dress, diet, arts-manufactures, manners &c Above all in Science, ~~we~~ we are still the slaves of our early Associations. ~~Ins Bs~~ Britain & France have for many centuries, been hereditary enemies. The hostility of the former, to the latter nation, extends to ~~their~~ ~~do~~ every thing that belongs to their character. Do the French ~~prefer~~ love soops? The English ~~eat both~~ prefer roast beef. — Do the ~~Eng~~ French love ~~their meats~~ well cooked? The English prefer their meats so raw, as that streams of blood follow the carving knife at y^r tables. — Do the French

sip Coffee after their meals? The English Doze away their afternoons in ~~sitting~~ drinking bumpers of port, or Madeira wine. Are the French talkative? The English are taciturn. Are the French pleased with Comedy? The English prefer tragedy in their dramatic representations? — Do the French Physicians prescribe purges & ~~to cleans~~ clysters to cleanse the bowels? The English Physicians prescribe Vomits for the same purpose. Do the French Physicians ~~exhaust~~ recommend vegetable ptisans in fevers & abstinence from food? The English Physicians advise Beef tea, and solid food in the

I have seen it omitted by Dr Fother=
=gill in a most acute pleurisy in London, and I
have often visited English patients who
have told me that at the last change they
have received from their Physicians when
they left them, was never upon any
account to consent to be bled. How
absurd was this advice! It excluded all
regard to the change which climate
diet, and new employments might
produce upon the system. —

same disorders. — Above all, Do the French Physicians advise ~~plentiful~~ V.S. in ~~inflam~~ fevers? The English Physicians indiscriminately forbid it. Here ~~then~~ we discover the Source of the prejudices & errors of our Countrymen upon the subject of blood letting. They are all of British Origin. They have been inculcated ~~by~~ upon us in British Universities, & by British ~~School~~ books, Dr Sydenhams works only excepted. These prejudices & errors are the disgraceful remains of our ancient ~~public~~ state of dependance upon Great Britain. They ~~are~~ accord as illy with our climate as the Dutch foot stoves

did with the temperate climate of the Cape of Good Hope. But they dishonour ~~our~~ the genius of our country. They confirm the slanders of Buffon & others who say the human Mind is depreciated by being transplanted across the western Ocean. In ~~a~~ short ~~word~~ Gent. — ~~the objections to bl. in~~ the prejudices & errors against bl. are ~~preference to all other remedies the~~ to ~~reduce the inflam^d action of the blood vessels in fevers is~~ the tonison of medicine. —

I proceed now to mention some other remedies for this state of inflam^n in the lungs. — They are

2 gentle evacuations obtained thro' the bowels by means of purges or

Clysters. Calomel – Castor Oil – Cream: Tart: or Salts may all be employed as purges. The Clysters may be made of water from ℔ss to ℔j with Oil, Salt & Sugar ā Coch: i – Two or three Stools a day will be enough in this fever, Unless it should be complicated with Bile in which case the bowels should be opened four or five ~~days~~ times a day as in the yellow fever. —

3 Neutral Salts lessen the action of the blood vessels. Nitre is the best of them. From 9ss to ℥j may be given every two hours. The addition of ½ or ⅙ part of a grain of Tartar Emetic

Emetic to each dose helps to produce a gentle perspiration. — The Seneka Snake root has been strongly recommended for the same purpose. It promotes sweat without stimulating the Arterial System.

4 Blisters to the breast & sides after V.S. take off the tension of the distended vessels of the lungs, and by determining the serum to the skin, helps to prevent its effusion in the lungs.
^ may be applied immed^y after V.S.

5 Demulcent Drinks - such as Bran & flaxseed tea - Barley water - oatmeal tea &c. — They abate the cough, & helps to promote perspiration.

6 In cases of great oppression from Phlegm, or mucus in the Bronchia

the vapor of boiling water should be rec.d into the lungs, & gtt v of Sal. vol. should be given every two hours. — It acts on the pulmonary vessels, without stimulating the arterial System. Mustard whey is good for the same purpose.

Opium should be given to abate the irritation of the cough more especially at night.

Sweet Oil should be given for the same purpose. a tablespoonful mixed with syrup, ~~two~~ three or four times a day will not offend the stomach. It is strongly recommended by Dr Sydenham.

The Pneumonia Notha.

I said formerly that this state of Pneu=
=mony appears chiefly in debilitated
habits, more especially in persons
who have long been afflicted with
Autumnal intermittents. It ~~is~~ attacks
old people.
descends upon a sudden effusion of
serum ~~[illegible]~~ or red blood in the lungs. In
some cases there a moderate degree
of inflam^n in the lungs – the disease
here is mixed – consisting of the
pneumonia vera & notha. It
occurs suddenly, & most frequently
in the night. It is known by a
pain in the side, & an inability
to move the body from the

V Here we must go by Celsus's rule — to bleed in the beginning of all violent diseases, without any regard to the pulse — It is no Objection to an Attention to the pulse, y^t it doth always vary in disease, if this want of Variation be uniform which is as much the case as the Variations of the Compass.

position it was in upon the first
attack of the disease. I have seen
a patient obliged to sit up upon a
sopha 36 hours - it being in a sitting
posture in which he was first
attacked with the disorder. The pulse
is full, seldom tense, or it is weak, &
low so as scarcely to be perceived.
There is seldom a chilly fitt, & the
heat of the body is nearly natural. —
The Remedies for it are
1 Copious V.S. at one time. I have
twice lost near ℥20 of blood at
once in this disorder, & each time
was suddenly relieved by it. There
is no cure for this state of the

lungs, but from this sudden & copious depletion. Death without it, is as inevitable as from a cannon ball thro' the heart. It is this disease which carries off so many of the inhabitants of the southern States in the winter & spring. It yields in Maryland Dr Worrell informs me as certainly to plentiful bs: as it does in the State of Pennsylvania. — The next remedies are

2 ~~Blisters~~ vomits. These by ~~abstracting~~ exciting in the stomach ~~from the lungs~~ irritation & abstract it from the lungs.

3 Blisters - These should be applied